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KEPT THEIR PLEDGES.

Two Illinois Farmers Carry Out Their Agreement to Commit Suicide.

QUINCY, Ill., April 2.-Six weeks ago Christopher Wilkey and Henry Wells, of Columbus, twenty miles east of Quincy, made a joint agreement to commit suicide. The two men had been in ill health for some time, and the challenge was made and accepted while they were journeying to Camp Point together. Wilkey, being a bachelor, found no difficulty in carrying out his piedge, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. Saturday Wells was found dying from the effects of morphine poisoning. The doctors aroused him long enough to hear his story about the tragic contract, but could not save him. Both the me were prominent farmers.

Warmer and fair.

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Is the name of the new Long Cut, Three-button Cutaway Frock Suits. These Suits are very popular, and deservedly so, for they are graceful, neat and stylish. You can buy them at

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Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

Governor Tillman Resents What He Terms an Insult.

He Refuses to Accept the Resignation of a Militia Company that Objected to Scrutinizing Telegraph Dispatches.

HE SCORES ITS MEMBERS

the Service in Disgrace.

"The Worst Over, and Order Now Reigns" in South Carolina, the Governor Says-Darlington Quiet.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.-There is no warlike aspect about the capital city today and everything is peace. The guards at the executive mansion have been withdrawn, all the local militia are giving up their guns and Governor Tillman himself says: "The worst is over and order now

Throughout the day the Governor has had offers of services from several outside military companies, all of which he has declined. The telegraph censorship has not been discontinued, but the Governor himself passes upon all telegrams, rejecting some and changing others. The sensation of the day here was the refusal of the Newberry Rifles to remain stationed at the telegraph office to supervise the telegrams and their notice to the Governor of their resignation. At a dress parade to-day of troops stationed here the following letter, addressed to the Governor, was read by Judge Advocate John Gary Evans:

"Dear Sir-I have the honor to inform you that we, the Newberry Rifles, have performed the duties assigned us, that of guarding the Statehouse and telegraph offices. The latter duty being exceedingly distasteful to the entire command, and, as the company responded to your orders to appear here, under the belief that they were needed for the purpose of protecting life and property and not for the purpose of exercising a scrutiny over the private affairs of the citizens of South Carolina, a duty not only distasteful, but, in the judgment of the company, unnecessary and calculated to irritate the people the more under the present state of affairs, the members of the company, not caring to be subject to such orders in the future, beg leave herewith to tender their resignation, and to say that their arms, etc., are at your com-

The above was signed by S. J. Mc-Caughey, captain of the Newberry Rifles. The Governor's reply, as follows, was also

"Sir-Your communication of this date has just been received. Under the laws of South Carolina the Governor is clothed with discretion and power to call out the militia whenever, in the judgment of the Governor, it may be necessary, and when so called into the service of the State the militia shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as troops of the United States. The action of your company and your daring to send it to me under these rules is mutiny and an insult to the commander in chief, who was given his commission by the people. The duty of the soldiers and the militia as soldiers when called into service is blind obedience to their superiors, and not to question them in any degree. You have failed to learn the first lesson, and I will make of you and your company an example.. Your resignation is not accepted, but you are dismissed from the service of the State as unworthy to wear its uniform. The arms and other State property in your possession will be delivered to Col. John Gary Watts, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and you can depart to your homes. You do not deserve it, but I will pay your hotel bill, and I trust I may never be bothered with any more such bandbox and holiday

The reading of the Governor's reply to Captain McCaughey brought deafening applause from all who were supporters of the Governor. Their enthusiasm was so great that they continued to cheer loudly for "Ben Tillman" after marching back into

the penitentiary grounds. Governor Tillman was asked to-night by the correspondent of the Associated Press how long he would keep the State troops at Burlington. He replied that his intention was to see that the constables obtained fair play at the inquest over the bodies of the men who were killed last Friday. He did not propose to let the constables appear there without military protection. He further stated that the troops would be held under arms until the raiding of the Florence and Timmonsville dispensaries had workers.

CIGAR S. D. PIERSON, Indianapolis, GENERAL AGENT.

been investigated. The Governor declared that he will hereafter enforce the dispensary law more rigidly than ever. He said: "The blood which has been shed at Darlington and elsewhere in the enforcement of the dispensary law was a necessary sacrifice of the Moloch of whisky, and this insurrection is the last expiring agonies of

the whisky ring." The nine constables who escaped to Charleston worked their way through the woods to Lake City. They found sympathizers on the way, the section being a Tillman stronghold. They are said to have put themselves under the sheriff's protection. The sheriff sent messengers out in every direction, and soon had a crowd of one hundred strongly armed men to help protect the fugitive constables. The Tillmanites allowed no message to be sent out by telegraph, and people outside the town knew nothing of what was going on, and surrounding towns and country were kept in perfect ignorance until the men were safely on board the train. Governor Tillman to-day pronounced the Columbia dispatch printed in Sunday's issue

of a Northern paper over his signature, in which he was represented as disavowing responsibility for the dispensary act, as a "forgery." The Governor adds that he has 'not denied responsibility for the dispensary law," and says he urged its enactment, believing it to be the best solution of the

AT DARLINGTON.

Soldiers in Possession of the Railway and Telegraph Office.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 2.-There is but little news to be given out from Darlington to-day, as absolutely nothing of a startling or even an interesting nature has occurred. There is not a more quiet town in the State than it has been to-day. The town is still under martial law and the troops are still here, and they have marched and drilled all over the town, but that is all they have done. They could do nothing else, as not even a schoolboy scrap or dog fight has occurred to mar the serenity of the day. The town is again taking on the usual everyday appearance and the business houses are open and rade is be-And Then Dismisses Them from ing conducted as quietly as formerly, and if it were not for the presence of the military the town would present its ordinary The military representatives of the Gov-

ernor are, however, in full control of the telegraph wires. Soldiers are posted at and have taken charge of the railway and telegraph offices, and will not permit the transmission or delivery of dispatches or press messages to correspondents here until they have been first inspected by the officers in command. The troops under command of Generals Farley and Richburg are quartered in the courthouse and ho Eight more companies came to-day. Governor Tillman's son James is here in command of the Edgefield Hussars. This company is thought to be about the only company which would stand true to the Governor in case of trouble. The inquest over the dead has been postponed until

May Attend to Tillman Later. NEW YORK, April 2.-George W. Fearen, attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, said this afternoon:

"We deny the right of Governor Tillman to interfere with interstate commerce busi-We have taken no action against him, but later on may do something to establish a precedent. Our agents at Darlington and Columbia have been instructed to forward all messages which the soldiers stationed in the offices will permit. None of the telegraph offices in other South Carolina towns are being interfered with. Commercial and social messages are coming through all right."

RIOTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Foreigners Again Making Trouble, This Time in the Coke Region.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 2.-The storm has broken, and the scenes of 1891 are being repeated throughout the coke region tonight. The big coke strike with all its attendant rioting and destruction of property is now in full force. This morning the call of the Scottdale convention was obeyed by more than half the works in the coke field, and it took fully 5,000 men from their work. The situation is now one of great peril throughout the coke section, and more destructive outbreaks are expected at any time. At several places to-day the Huns and other foreigners assaulted other workmen and drove them away. The strikers openly threaten to burn the plants rather than see them operated at present price for labor, and if they attempt this loss of life will certainly follow. By to-morrow the strikers will muster 12,000 to 14,000 men. and in their present state of destitution they are reckless. The civil authorities admit to-night that they will not be able to cope with the trouble.

Secretary Springer's Queer Order.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., April 2 .- W. S. Springer, secretary of L. A. 300, arrived here from Pittsburg to-day and ordered the glass company to take off two gatherers from the 36-pot furnace. There are but eight rings, and ten gatherers have been employed. The company obeyed the order, which necessitated the discharge of sixteen men. The company claims the men have no grievance and that the order is contrary to the laws made and submitted to the manufacturers by Local Assembly 300. The object of the order is supposed to be to force the company to start its 60-pot furnace, the fires to which were put out a few weeks ago.

Strike of Horseshoers.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.-The journeymen horseshoers and the master horseshoers of this city failed to agree on fewer hours and other concessions demanded by the journeymen. A strike was ordered by the latter body, and to-day no horseshoer took up his tools in any of the shops of the city. Both bodies declare they will remain firm in their position. The union is well organized and backed by the apprentices.

Evansville Woolen Mills to Start. EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 2.-After being closed down for several weeks the Evansville woollen mills, employing several hundred hands, will be be opened Monday next, to run on full time at a wage reduction of 10 per cent.

Plumbers Quit Work.

CHICAGO, April 2.-Fifteen hundred plumbers struck to-day because of a proposed reduction of wages. This swells the number of strikers to the neighborhood of five thousand men, including painters, bricklayers, machinists, iron, steel and brass

Caldwell Elected Mayor of Cincinnati by 6,752 Pluralty.

Other Candidates Also Successful Despite the Fact that Five Tickets Were in the Field.

VICTORIES ALL OVER OHIO

Some Democratic Strongholds Taken from the Enemy.

Overwhelming Landslides Reported from the Northwest, Connecticut, Michigan and Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, April 2. The Republicans won a great victory in the municipal election to-day. Their candidate for Mayor, Congressman John A. Caldwell, with four tickets against him, was elected by 6,752

The count of the returns from the 196 precincts was complete at 10 o'clock to-night. The whole number of votes polled was 58,290, out of a registration of 71,000. The leading candidates for Mayor received votes as follows:

Caldwell's plurality...... 6,752 There were 299 votes cast for the People's party candidate, and about seventy-five for the Prohibition ticket. The Democrats had a schism in their executive committee which told against efficient work to-day. The Citizens' ticket drew from both parties, but chiefly from the Republicans. It owed its origin to dissatisfaction among Republicans with the man who has for years been their leader. Horstman, the Citizens' candidate, drew largely from the over-the-Rhine wards. Mr. Caldwell, the Republican candidate, drew most strongly from the Irish Democratic wards. Republicans who voted the Citizens' ticket had no hostility to Hon. John A. Caldwell, for whose seat in Congress there will now be a contest. No count has been made of subordinate officers, but every Republican is elected.

Democratic Strongholds Captured. CINCINNATI, O., April 2.-Returns from Ohio municipal elections show Republican gains in many instances over McKinley's last vote, notably in small places. At Columbus, last April, the Democratic Mayor was re-elected by 200. The Republicans elect Bigger, Republican, police judge, by over 3,000 and two-thirds of the Councilmen. Youngstown elects Miller, Republican, by 2,000; normal Republican plurality,

Governor McKinley took part in person at Canton, where the Republicans elected their ticket over the Democratic incumbent by 500, necessitating a change of over 1,000, the city being Democratic by 600. The Republicans elect everything at Alliance by Iduralities averaging over 700. At Massifion Coxey's candidate was defeated and a mixed ticket elected. At Dayton the Dem-ocrats elected their ticket by over 800 on an issue for less restriction. The Repubticans carried everything at Lima, Hamil-Wapakoneta and other places for the hirst time. Lima is the home of Senator Brice and Hamilton of Governor Campbell, both being Democratic strongholds, and Wapakoneta, the strongest Democratic place in the State, elects J. G. Wisener, Republican, Mayor by 151, and two Republican councilmen. The Republicans never before had a councilman at Wapakoneta. The Commercial Gazette's specials show the following results:

Hamilton-Normal Democratic majority, 1,400. Republicans elected Henry Lotz city commissioner by 1,100 majority. All minor ward offices were carried by Republicans except those of the First ward. Wooster - Republicans made nearly clean sweep. Usually Democratic. Piqua-Democrats elect only one officer, and he is a councilman.

Dennison-Republican clean sweep, Circleville-A clean Republican landslide. London-For the first time in ten years the Republicans elected a Mayor. He is William A. Neil, and his plurality is 175. Waverly-The Republicans elected Charles Peters Mayor, This is the first Republican Mayor elected here. Washington C. H.-U. G. Crevmer, inde-pendent Republican, elected by 300 plurality

over the regular Republican and the Populist, and carried all minor offices. Fostoria-Republicans sweep everything except one ward office.

In Northern Ohio. CLEVELAND, April 2.-Official returns

from about one-half the city show that the Republicans have won by pluralities ranging from 3,500 to 5,000. In the presidential election of 1892 the city went Democratic by about 4,000, and last spring the Democratic candidate for Mayor had nearly 1,500 plurality. The vote was very light to-day, the election being only for school director and members of the School Council and City Returns from northern Ohio towns show Republican victories nearly everywhere. and by increased majorities. The vote at nearly all places is heavy. At Crestline the usual Democratic majority of 250 is wiped out and the Republicans win by 160. At Bellevue and Bucyrus, equally Democratic, the Republicans elect part of the officers, Returns from northern Ohio show Republican gains at many points, Defiance being an exception, the Democrats making a clean sweep. Findlay elected a Democratic

Mayor, but other officers are Republican. Entire City Ticket Elected. TOLEDO, O., April 2.-The entire Republican city ticket was elected to-day, although many of the candidates suffered reduced pluralities. The candidate for police commissioner headed the ticket and the principal contest was made for that office. The Republicans have thirteen of the eighteen Councilmen and seven of the nine Aldermen. Interest centered in the Third ward contest, where W. L Squire, ex-president of the Ohio Republican League of Clubs, and a candidate for president of the national league at the Louisville convention last summer, was defeated by a

plurality of 502. Democrats Win at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., April 2.-The Democrats to-day re-elected Mayor McMillen by 859 and carried all their city ticket. With the hold-overs the Democrats also have the City Council and School Board. Two years ago McMillen had only two plurality. Mc-Kinley, for Governor, carried the city by

For the First Time.

MANSFIELD, O., April 2.-The Repub-

licans won a notable victory here to-day, electing their entire township ticket for the

first time in the history of the city, and making surprising gains in the Council and Board of Education. IN MICHIGAN.

A Number of Democratic Towns Captured by Republicans.

DETROIT, April 2.-Returns from the municipal elections throughout Michigan today show almost universal Republican victories where the fields were considered doubtful and the capture of a number of Democratic strongholds in addition. Whether local or national issues were involved, the results appear the same. In Saginaw the Democrats elected the Mayor by fortysix plurality. Republicans elect the other officers and all save one alderman. In Bay City Democrats elect recorder and only two of twelve aldermen. Republicans made clean sweeps in St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo, Adrian, Ann Arbor, Battle I Creek, Cadillac, Big Rapids, Jackson. At strike is now on.

Holland Democrats elected Mayor by narrow majority. Lansing Democrats elected city offices except Mayor and gained control of the Common Council. At Marshall the victory is narrowly divided. Grand Haven Republicans get the principal offices, except marshal. At Muskegon the Republicans gained a clean sweep. In the smaller towns and townships the returns thus far received also show very decided Republican gains and victories in cided Republican gains and victories in most cases. No election was held in De-troit, the municipal elections taking place here in the fall.

Grand Rapids in Line. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 2.-The city election here to-day resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Democrats and whelming defeat for the Democrats and the Republicans have elected their entire city ticket by majorities from 600 to 1,400, and will have fifteen out of twenty-four members of the Council. August B. Fisher, until recently editor of the Daily Eagle, is the new Mayor.

At Ironwood Dr. E. A. Anderson, Union Labor candidate, was elected Mayor by an overwhelming majority.

IN THE NORTHWEST. Republican Victories in the Dakotas

-The License Question. ST. PAUL, April 2.-Municipal elections were held to-day at a few points in this State and the Dakotas, but the State has

no regular municipal election day, the elections being scattered all through the year. At Yankton, the capital of South Dakota, the straight Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of one alderman. At Wapeton, N. D., for the first time in many years the Republicans carried the city elec-tion. At Litchfield, Minn., the fight was on the question of license for the liquor traffic, and the license proposition and ticket carried by sixty majority. No license carried at Winnebago City, Minn., by sixtyone majority, and the entire temperance ticket was elected. Dodge Center did not vote on the question of license and will continue its previous policy of no license. At Henderson the fight was in favor of securing electric lights and issuing bonds for that purpose. The elected ticket was pledged by that end. License carried at Lanesboro by fifty-seven majority.

A Republican Wins. ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 2.-In the hottest election ever held here B. F. Bruckhart, Republican, defeated D. Calhoun,

IN CONNECTICUT.

Democrat, for Mayor. The Council has a majority of Democrats.

Entire Republican Ticket, Except One Candidate, Elected at Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.-The city election to-day resulted in a Republican sweep of such proportions as Hartford has not seen for many years. The entire Republican city ticket is elected with the ex-ception of Collector Browne, and both boards of city government are Republican. At Stamford the entire Republican ticket was elected excepting three ward council-

At Bridgeport the election resulted in the choice of a Democratic Council. Over one hundred women took advantage of the new law and cast their ballots.

Results in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.-The Republicans elected their city ticket to-day by majorities of fran 1,000 to 1,500. They also elected eight of the nine aldermen.

At Keokuk the city election passed off quietly, the Republicans electing their canfidate for assessor and three aldermen. The Democrats secured four aldermen. At Dubuque the Democrats elected their entire city ticket and all the aldermen. A year ago the independents carried the city by a large majority. The passage of the Mulct tax law by the legislature was one of the chief causes of the reversal.

COXEY'S COMMONWEAL

The Army Tramps from Beaver Falls to Fashionable Sewickley,

Where It Is Received with Stares and No Donations - General McCook Thinks Trouble Is Brewing.

SEWICKLEY, Pa., April 2.-The commonweal army encamped to-night twelve miles from Allegheny City after a long march of eighteen miles, and pitched their tents an Pittsburg's fashionable suburb. The resi Grimes's farm, in the heart of Sewickley, Pittsburg's fashionable suburb. The residents flocked out curiously to see the notorious commonwealers who looked even rougher than usual after the sweat and dust of the long march. The Aliquippa Stell works drum corps and an escort of sixty-one workmen headed the army At Sewickley no Economy. donations were made and even a hall could be secured for lectures. So the meeting was held in the open, and the men spent another night under canvas. Judge Stowe, of Pittsburg, and Mr. D. C. Herbst, of the Standard Oil Company, ventured into camp at supper time. The Unknown, after being told who they were, ordered them out, insulted and

inally compelled them to leave the grounds. GEN. M'COOK ALARMED.

He Thinks Coxey's Army Is Bringing the Country to a Great Crisis. DENVER, Col., April 2.—General McCook looks upon the Coxey movement as dangerous. "The weather has been against the army so far," said he to-day, "but by the 1st of May I fully believe there will be an army of fully 150,000 hungry, half-fed men crowding around the National Capitol. The spectacle of such a vast army of alleged workingmen asking for employment in order that they may not starve is something new in the history of the world. If the national troops are ordered out to drive them away, who can imagine the complications that may arise. Those men of Coxey's army have friends and sympathizers in every State of the Union. To me it seems that the country is approaching a crisis such as it faced

once before, and that was the time of the great rebellion. Marching from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.-This afternoon a large number of unemployed men assembled in front of the City Hall and organized what they termed an industrial army. They were four hundred strong, and were orderly and quiet. Some of the men in the ranks bore banners, on one of which was inscribed the legend, "United States Industrial Army." In the ranks was an old wagon to which ropes were attached and which was hauled by men. It was called the commissary department. It was 3 o'clock when the array started, being ranged in ranks, and marched in an orderly manner. Mayor Ellert agreed to give the army \$25 from the contingent fund to pay their way to Oakland. This money the delegation took and stated that the army would go to Oakland to-morrow and commence the start for Washington. The object of the march to-day is supplies.

The Second Regiment Starts. LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 2.-One hundred and sixty-seven men, twenty-seven of whom are heads of families, started out on the march to Washington this morning under the command of General Vinnette. This command is known as the second regiment of the industrial army. The wives and daughters of many followed them to the city limits and, though weeping, bade them Godspeed. The men declared that they would march as far as San Bernardino and from there take the Santa Fe to the Missouri river. It is the plan to centralize at Kansas City and mobilize an army of 1,000 men at the Missouri river. The men were well behaved and orderly,

General Hamilton Acquitted. DENVER, Col., April 2.- "General" Bert Hamilton, of the silver legion of Coxey's army, was acquitted to-day in a justice's court of stealing a suit of clothes. Hamilton was defended by Adjutant-general Tarsney, of the Colorado militia. He is angry with the newspapers and refuses to talk.

He left to-night to join his army. Muncie Bricklayers' Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 2.-The local bricklayers' union met to-night and rejected an offer of 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work. They got 45 cents last season. A

THE COLONEL CLOSES

Breckinridge Concludes His Version of a Shameful Intrigue,

And Ex-Judge Wilson Begins a Cross Examination that Promises to Be a Verbal Duel Between Lawyers.

THE WHOLE STORY RETOLD

Defendant Becomes Embarrassed and then Almost Angry.

The Cross-Examiner Springs an Invitation to Miss Pollard, and Again Lays a Trap to Catch the Colonel.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Great expectations have been focused upon the crossexamination of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge by ex-Congressman Jere M. Wilson, particularly here in Washington, where the abilities of both men are appreciated. The expectations began to be realized after the noon recess to-day, when the Colonel was delivered over into the hands of his opponents. He had continued his story of the intrigue with Madeline Pollard through the morning, entering many and reiterated denials of various statements made by her, and relating his own version of the interviews with the Washington chief of police and of the correspondence between himselt and the plaintiff. He had been testifying for nearly two court days when his direct testimony was finished, and although Mr. Wilson plied him with questions all the afternoon, the cross-examination seemed to have been but just begun. It had been expected that the Colonel would be requested to reconcile his position as a church man and a moralist with his course of conduct, and this expectation was not a misguided one, for the examination took that direction

from the start. The first time that the defendant has shown marked embarrassment during the trial was when an envelope was handed up to him with the request that he read the direction and the contents, which he did with some reluctance, because it was an invitation sent to Miss Pollard in February, 1893, requesting the honor of her presence at a reception to be given in honor of Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge at the Norwood Institute, and the Norwood Institute is the most exclusive and fashionable seminary for young ladies in Washington, patronized by the first families of Virginia and the South. An embarrassing presumption which Judge Wilson clung to throughout was that the same standard of morality should be demanded of men as of women.

Finally, at the close of the day, having secured the statement that he had written no letters to Madeline Poliard in 1886, Mr. Wilson sprung something very like a trap by dropping into a line of questioning which indicates that he has in reserve testimony to show that the member from Kentucky dictated underground letters through a typewriter at the Capitol. Then, for the first time, the defendant seemed to lose his temper and made most strenuous denials. The typewriter, whose testimony is next in order, is a Miss Louise Lowell, now

THE COLONEL'S TESTIMONY.

a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Most of the Plaintiff's Testimony Denied by the Defendant. The carriage ride of August, 1892, when Miss Pollard said Colonel Breckinridge had made the first formal proposal of marriage to her, was the first subject to which Col. Breckinridge addressed himself when he took the stand to-day. He denied, with his customary reiteration, that any such ride had taken place, that he had made any proposal, or that he had talked over family matters. Then, continuing, he said: "I never asked the plaintiff to give up any child; I never knew plaintiff had may living child; I never at any time spoke of marriage to the plaintiff before the death of my late wife." Denying the conversation which Miss Pollard said took place at the Hoffman House to the effect that a company had been formed by Whitney and Fairchild, which he was to represent, he said that he had not seen the plaintiff on the 30th of April; that he had not been absent for a moment from the side of his wife that day, as he had not been married forty-eight

hours. He never had any business rela-

tions with the gentlemen mentioned, never

contemplated a visit to Europe, never spoke

of intending marriage.

Mr. Butterworth called the Colonel's attention again to the interview in the office of Major Moore. "My recollection," the witness replied, "Is that it was a much shorter visit than Major Moore has said. It was rapid and excited. The young woman did most of the talking." This statement Mr. Breckinridge desired to make to correct an impression Major Moore had given that the conversation had lasted a much longer time. He went over the conversation heretofore given in this interview, and which included the statement to plaintiff that "I will marry you the last day of the month if God don't interpose." Mr. Butterworth asked the witness what interviews he had with Miss Pollard prior to the interview of the 17th with Major Moore. The witness then related in detail the interviews that occurred and the substance of the conversations as he remembered them. These included the interview with Mrs. Thomas, on the afternoon of the 13th of May, when he left Miss Pollard in a real or simulated fainting condition. On the next day (Sunday), while at the Riggs House in answer to a card sent to his room, he saw her in the ladies' parlor, and had an amiable and friendly conversation with the plaintiff. At this time the latter expressed regret at what had occurred along the street and in Major Moore's office. Plaintiff gave him a schedule of what she would want in the way of underwear and other clothes prior to the trip to New York. They parted with every evidence of good feeling and sincerity on the part of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement between them whereby she was to go to New York. That evening a boy came to the hotel and said Miss Pollard wanted to see him, with a message that he take her to Mrs. Blackburn's, where she wanted to stay all night. He took her to Mrs. Blackburn's house. Monday she came again to the hotel, and presented to him an additional schedule for clothing. She wanted a little more money to make preparations to

MRS. BLACKBURN WAS ANGRY. The next day, the witness continued, she sent him a note and they took lunch at the Shoreham. They talked again of the trip to New York, and she told him the name of the physician in whose care she was to put herself, and witness told her that this doctor was a comrade in the war. The next day after this the plaintiff came to see him again, and on the night of that day they saw Mrs. Blackburn, who, after hearing their explanation, said she would wash her hands of the whole matter. Mrs. Blackburn approved the agreement for the plaintiff to go to New York. The following day to this plaintiff again came to the hotel and a conversation ensued between them as to a further conference, which it was supposed should be held with Major Moore prior to her going away. As he described how he had waved Miss Pollard off, Colonel Breckinridge gesticulated very impressively with both hands, and explained the whole interview in pantomime. There was a tragic inflection to his tones as he closed the account of the

visit to Mrs. Thomas, with a "then I left

the defandant's denials. He would frame

them in every possible form of negation of

There was a constant relteration of